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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	SA CR NO. 18-00125 JUS
11	Plaintiff,	<u>I N F O R M A T I O N</u>
12	ν.	<pre>[18 U.S.C. § 371: Conspiracy; 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c): Criminal Forfeiture]</pre>
13	LAUREN PAPA,	
14	Defendant.	
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16	The United States Attorney charges:	
17	A. <u>INTRODUCTORY ALLEGATIONS</u>	
18	At all times relevant to this Information:	
19	1. Healthsmart Pacific Inc., doing business as Pacific	
20	Hospital of Long Beach ("Pacific Hospital"), was a hospital located	
21	in Long Beach, California, specializing in surgeries, particularly	
22	spinal and orthopedic surgeries. From at least in or around 1997 to	
23	October 2013, Pacific Hospital was owned and/or operated by Michael	
24	D. Drobot ("Drobot"). Along with Drobot, unindicted co-conspirator A	
25	("UCC-A") owned and/or operated Pacific Hospital from in or around	
26	2005 to in or around October 2010. James Canedo ("Canedo") was the	
27	Chief Financial Officer of Pacific Hospital. UCC-B was the General	
28	Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of Pacific Hospital. UCC-C was	

an executive and attorney who oversaw personal injury cases at 1 2 Pacific Hospital and also tracked referrals from multiple marketers 3 for Pacific Hospital.

2. UCC-D was a neurosurgeon practicing out of various medical 5 clinics located in the Central District of California, including in Sherman Oaks, Garden Grove, Torrance, and Beverly Hills, California. 6

Defendant LAUREN PAPA ("defendant PAPA") was a chiropractor 3. with a medical clinic located at 4955 Van Nuys Boulevard, Suite 407, in Sherman Oaks, California, who referred patients requiring spinal 10 surgery to UCC-D and others.

11 Pacific Specialty Physician Management, Inc. ("PSPM") was a 4. 12 corporation, owned and/or controlled by Drobot and others and 13 headquartered in Newport Beach, California, that provided management 14 services for physicians' offices and entered into various contractual 15 arrangements with physicians, chiropractors, and others to steer 16 business to Pacific Hospital. UCC-E was a PSPM executive and 17 administrator who facilitated PSPM's relationships with physicians. UCC-F was the Chief Financial Officer at PSPM from approximately mid-18 19 2008 to late-2013.

20 5. Linda Martin ("Martin") was a former PSPM executive, who, in or about September 2010, returned as a PSPM "marketer" to 21 22 facilitate kickback arrangements between Pacific Hospital and 23 Affiliated Entities, on the one hand, and kickback recipients, on the 24 other hand.

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California Workers' Compensation System ("CWCS")

The California Workers' Compensation System ("CWCS") was a 26 6. system created by California law to provide insurance covering 27 treatment of injury or illness suffered by individuals in the course 28

of their employment. Under the CWCS, employers were required to 1 2 purchase workers' compensation insurance policies from insurance 3 carriers to cover their employees. When an employee suffered a covered injury or illness and received medical services, the medical 4 5 service provider submitted a claim for payment to the relevant insurance carrier, which then paid the claim. Claims were submitted 6 to and paid by insurance carriers either by mail or electronically. 7 The CWCS was governed by various California laws and regulations. 8

9 7. The California State Compensation Insurance Fund ("SCIF") 10 was a non-profit insurance carrier, created by the California 11 Legislature, that provided workers' compensation insurance to 12 employees in California, including serving as the "insurer of last 13 resort" under the CWCS system for employers without any other 14 coverage.

Health Care Programs

16 8. SCIF and other workers' compensation insurance carriers, 17 personal injury insurers, and other public and private plans and 18 contracts, were "health care benefit programs" (as defined in 18 19 U.S.C. § 24(b)), that affected commerce.

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Relevant California Laws Pertaining to Bribery and Kickbacks

9. California law, including but not limited to the California
 Business and Professions Code, the California Insurance Code, and the
 California Labor Code, prohibited the offering, delivering,
 soliciting, or receiving of anything of value in return for referring
 a patient for medical services.

26 10. California Business & Professions Code Section 650
27 prohibited the offer, delivery, receipt, or acceptance by certain
28 licensees -- specifically including physicians -- of any commission

or other consideration, whether in the form of money or otherwise, as
 compensation or inducement for referring patients, clients, or
 customers to any person.

4 11. California Insurance Code Section 750(a) prohibited anyone 5 who engaged in the practice of processing, presenting, or negotiating 6 claims -- including claims under policies of insurance -- from 7 offering, delivering, receiving, or accepting any commission or other 8 consideration, whether in the form of money or otherwise, as 9 compensation or inducement to any person for the referral or 10 procurement of clients, cases, patients, or customers.

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Fiduciary Duties and the Physician-Patient Relationship

A "fiduciary" obligation generally existed whenever one 12 12. person -- a client -- placed special trust and confidence in another 13 -- the fiduciary -- in reliance that the fiduciary would exercise his 14 15 or her discretion and expertise with the utmost honesty and forthrightness in the interests of the client, such that the client 16 17 could relax the care and vigilance she or he would ordinarily exercise, and the fiduciary knowingly accepted that special trust and 18 confidence and thereafter undertook to act on behalf of the client 19 based on such reliance. 20

Physicians owed a fiduciary duty to their patients, 21 13. requiring physicians to act in the best interest of their patients, 22 and not for their own professional, pecuniary, or personal gain. 23 Physicians owed a duty of honest services to their patients for 24 decisions made relating to the medical care of those patients, 25 including the informed choice of whether to undergo surgery and other 26 27 medical procedures, as well as the selection of a provider and 28 facility for such surgeries and procedures. Patients' right to

honest services from physicians included the right not to have physician-fiduciaries solicit or accept bribes and kickbacks connected to the medical care of such patients, specifically including decisions concerning patient-related referrals in connection with spinal surgeries, other types of surgeries, magnetic resonance imaging ("MRI"), toxicology, durable medical equipment, and other services (the "Kickback Tainted Surgeries and Services").

COUNT ONE

[18 U.S.C. § 371]

3 14. Paragraphs 1 through 13 of this Information, including all 4 subparagraphs, are re-alleged and incorporated by reference as if 5 fully set forth herein.

OBJECTS OF THE CONSPIRACY Α.

Beginning on an unknown date, but no later than in or about 7 15. May 2011, and continuing through at least in or about 2013, in Orange 8 and Los Angeles Counties, within the Central District of California, 9 10 and elsewhere, defendant PAPA, UCC-D, Drobot, UCC-F, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, knowingly combined, conspired, and agreed to commit the following offenses against the United States: 12

13 Honest services mail fraud, in violation of Title 18, a. United States Code, Sections 1341 and 1346; 14

Honest services wire fraud, in violation of Title 18, 15 b. United States Code, Sections 1343 and 1346; and 16

17 Use of an interstate facility in aid of bribery, in с. 18 violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1952(a)(3).

MANNER AND MEANS OF THE CONSPIRACY В. 19

The objects of the conspiracy were to be carried out, and 20 16. were carried out, in the following ways, among others: 21

22 a. UCC-D and defendant PAPA would solicit and receive bribe and kickback payments from hospital executives to induce the 23 24 referral of Kickback Tainted Surgeries and Services to kickback paying hospitals. 25

Defendant PAPA would refer patients requiring spinal 26 b. surgery consults to UCC-D, who, starting on an unknown date, but no 27 28 later than April 2009, would examine these patients at defendant

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1 PAPA's Sherman Oaks clinic approximately one day a week or every 2 other week.

3 c. UCC-D would make only a handful of rent payments to
4 defendant PAPA for his weekly or bi-weekly use of defendant PAPA's
5 Sherman Oaks clinic, including a \$3,000 rent payment in July 2010.

d. To avoid paying rent to defendant PAPA, UCC-D would
solicit Pacific Hospital, through Drobot, UCC-B, and other coconspirators (the "Kickback Paying Hospital Executives") to "cover
the rent" for UCC-D.

10 e. Defendant PAPA would solicit and receive additional remuneration, beyond any fair market rent-payment, from the Kickback 11 12 Paying Hospital Executives to induce her referral of patients requiring spinal surgery to UCC-D, who would be expected to perform 13 such surgeries at Pacific Hospital based on a bogus option agreement 14 that provided for the purported "purchase [of] assets, including 15 stock and goodwill" of UCC-D's medical practice, purportedly located 16 17 at, what was, in fact, Papa's Sherman Oaks clinic. UCC-D's bogus option agreement further provided for fixed monthly option payments 18 of \$50,000 per month, when, in reality, the option payments varied 19 from month-to-month and were calculated based on the number of spinal 20 surgeries UCC-D performed at Pacific Hospital. 21

f. Defendant PAPA's remuneration would be similarly disguised under a bogus "Consulting and Business Development Agreement," entered into in or about May 2011, purportedly for, among other services, advising on "the creation and use of appropriate marketing materials," "the creation of brochures," and "advertisements in defense association publications." As part of defendant PAPA's kickback and bribe arrangement with the Kickback

Paying Hospital Executives, starting in approximately June 2011,
 defendant PAPA would receive monthly payments of approximately
 \$10,000 from PSPM.

g. Based on these monthly payments, defendant PAPA would
not collect, and UCC-D would not pay, any rent in connection with
UCC-D's weekly or bi-weekly use of defendant PAPA's Sherman Oaks
clinic.

h. Influenced by the promise of kickbacks, defendant PAPA
and UCC-D would cause patients insured by various health care benefit
programs to have Kickback Tainted Surgeries and Services at Pacific
Hospital.

i. Pacific Hospital, defendant PAPA, and UCC-D would
submit claims, or cause claims to be submitted, by mail and
electronically, to health care benefit programs for payments related
to Kickback Tainted Surgeries and Services.

As Drobot, defendant PAPA, UCC-D, and others knew and 16 j. 17 intended, and as was reasonably foreseeable to them, in using the 18 mails, wire communications, and facilities in interstate commerce to: (i) communicate about patient referrals and underlying kickback 19 arrangements, (ii) submit claims to health care benefit programs for 20 the Kickback Tainted Surgeries and Services, and (iii) obtain payment 21 22 for the Kickback Tainted Surgeries and Services, Drobot, defendant 23 PAPA, UCC-D, and others would solicit, offer, receive, or pay, and/or cause the solicitation, offering, receipt, and payment of kickbacks 24 and bribes that were material to patients and health care benefit 25 26 programs.

k. In soliciting and receiving concealed kickbacks and
bribes to induce the referral of patients to Pacific Hospital,

1 defendant PAPA and UCC-D would deprive patients of their right to 2 honest services.

Using the mails and other facilities in interstate
 Using the mails and other facilities in interstate
 commerce, Drobot, defendant PAPA, UCC-D, and others would communicate
 about and pay, and cause the payment of, kickbacks and bribes to
 defendant PAPA and UCC-D, who referred and caused the referral of
 Kickback Tainted Surgeries and Services to Pacific Hospital.

8 m. Health care benefit programs would pay Pacific 9 Hospital, defendant PAPA, and UCC-D for the Kickback Tainted 10 Surgeries and Services by mail and electronically.

n. Drobot and his co-conspirators would maintain, review,
and/or communicate about records of the number of Kickback Tainted
Surgeries and Services performed at Pacific Hospital due to referrals
from defendant PAPA and UCC-D.

C. EFFECTS OF THE CONSPIRACY

16 17. Had health care benefit programs and patients known the true facts regarding the payment of kickbacks for the referral of 17 Kickback Tainted Surgeries and Services performed at Pacific 18 Hospital: (a) the health care benefit programs would have subjected 19 the claims to additional review, would not have paid the claims, 20 and/or would have paid a lesser amount on the claims; and (b) 21 patients would have more closely scrutinized a surgery or hospital 22 service recommendation, would have sought second opinions from 23 physicians who did not have a financial conflict of interest, would 24 not have had the surgery or service performed, and/or would have 25 insisted on a different hospital facility. 26 27 111

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D. OVERT ACTS

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2 18. On or about the following dates, in furtherance of the 3 conspiracy and to accomplish the objects of the conspiracy, Drobot, 4 defendant PAPA, UCC-B, UCC-C, UCC-D, UCC-F, and other co-conspirators 5 known and unknown to the United States Attorney, committed, willfully 6 caused others to commit, and aided and abetted the commission of the 7 following overt acts, among others, within the Central District of 8 California and elsewhere:

9 <u>Overt Act No. 1:</u> On or about May 24, 2011, defendant PAPA 10 emailed UCC-B, a copy of a "Consulting and Business Development 11 Agreement," between defendant PAPA and Pacific Hospital, which was 12 effective May 1, 2011. Defendant PAPA wrote, in part, "Attached 13 please find the contract . . . I look forward to our mutually 14 beneficial relationship. Thank you for choosing our office."

Overt Act No. 2: On or about June 8, 2011, UCC-B emailed Drobot, forwarding an email in which defendant PAPA was asking for \$10,000. UCC-B stated, "Here is the message from [defendant PAPA], the chiro who feeds cases to [UCC-D]. She is looking for \$10,000. I don't know how fast we can process a check. . .", "I will get you the contract and other information I have that may be necessary for a check."

22 <u>Overt Act No. 3:</u> As part of the email chain in the preceding 23 Overt Act, UCC-B forwarded the email to Drobot and stated, "FYI, and 24 three more being authorized and scheduled."

25 <u>Overt Act No. 4:</u> On or about June 8, 2011, Pacific Hospital 26 issued a check (#262519) for \$10,000.00 to California Authorizations, 27 LLC.

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<u>Overt Act No. 5:</u> On or about June 21, 2011, UCC-D performed
 surgery on patient R.M. at Pacific Hospital, based on a referral from
 defendant PAPA.

<u>Overt Act No. 6:</u> On or about June 23, 2011, defendant PAPA
emailed UCC-B, stating in part, "Per Your request here are the
surgeries since May 2011." Defendant PAPA then listed 6 patients,
their dates of surgery, and a description of their surgeries. The
list included patient R.M.'s surgery on June 21, 2011.

9 <u>Overt Act No. 7:</u> On or about August 31, 2011, UCC-D and 10 defendant PAPA caused SCIF to mail check number CIO604328 to Pacific 11 Hospital in the amount of \$34,157.75 for reimbursement of the claim 12 related to the hospital-billing component for patient R.M., who 13 defendant PAPA referred to UCC-D.

14 <u>Overt Act No. 8:</u> On or about November 8, 2011, based on a 15 referral from defendant PAPA, UCC-D performed surgery on patient C.P. 16 at Pacific Hospital.

17 Overt Act No. 9: On or about June 6, 2012, defendant PAPA 18 emailed UCC-C and copied others including UCC-D. In the email, 19 defendant PAPA provided a list of approved surgeries. The list 20 included five patients whose names were in bold, with type of surgery and dates listed for four of the names. Patient I.G. was included in 21 22 this list. In addition, three other names were listed that were not 23 bold, one of which stated "Attorney took him away" and the other two 24 stated "Declined wants to wait" and "Declined."

25 <u>Overt Act No. 10:</u> On or about June 7, 2012, based on a 26 referral from defendant PAPA, UCC-D performed surgery on patient I.G. 27 at Pacific Hospital.

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Overt Act No. 11: On or about July 20, 2012, Travelers Insurance mailed check number 82753548 to Pacific Hospital in the amount of \$34,372.93, for reimbursement of the claim related to the hospital-billing component for patient I.G., who defendant PAPA referred to UCC-D for surgery.

6 Overt Act No. 12: On or about June 20, 2012, defendant PAPA 7 emailed UCC-C, copying UCC-D, and stated, in part, "This is what I 8 have: 18 procedures were performed between May 30, 2011 and present. 9 7 were authorized but declined. 2 are set to be scheduled this 10 Thursday when they see [UCC-D]. This doesn't count the procedures between January and June of 2011." Defendant PAPA then listed the 11 12 names, personal identifiers, dates of surgery and procedures for 13 multiple patients. The list included patients R.M. and I.G.

14 <u>Overt Act No. 13:</u> On or about August 14, 2012, based on a 15 referral from defendant PAPA, UCC-D performed surgery on patient F.V. 16 at Pacific Hospital.

17 <u>Overt Act No. 14:</u> On or about October 3, 2012, UCC-C sent an 18 email to defendant PAPA and stated, in part, "Were there any 19 surgeries for [UCC-D] for September."

20 <u>Overt Act No. 15:</u> On or about November 21, 2012, based on a 21 referral form defendant PAPA, UCC-D performed surgery on patient J.A. 22 at Pacific Hospital.

23 <u>Overt Act No. 16:</u> On or about January 29, 2014, defendant PAPA 24 and UCC-D caused SCIF to mail a check (number CT-365625) to Pacific 25 Hospital in the amount of \$73,833.27 for reimbursement of the claim 26 related to the hospital-billing component for patient J.A., who 27 defendant Papa referred to UCC-D.

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FORFEITURE ALLEGATION

[18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c)]

19. Pursuant to Rule 32.2(a), Fed. R. Crim. P., notice is hereby given to defendant LAUREN PAPA ("defendant") that the United States will seek forfeiture as part of any sentence in accordance with Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), in the event of defendant's conviction under Count One of this Information.

9 20. Defendant shall forfeit to the United States the following 10 property:

11 a. all right, title, and interest in any and all 12 property, real or personal, that constitutes or is derived, directly 13 or indirectly, from the proceeds traceable to the commission of any 14 offense set forth in Count One of this Information; and

b. a sum of money equal to the total value of theproperty described in subparagraph a.

17 23. Pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), 18 as incorporated by Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), 19 defendant shall forfeit substitute property, up to the total value of 20 the property described in the preceding paragraph if, as a result of 21 any act or omission of defendant, the property described in the preceding paragraph, or any portion thereof (a) cannot be located 22 upon the exercise of due diligence; (b) has been transferred, sold to 23 24 or deposited with a third party; (c) has been placed beyond the 25 111 111 26

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1 jurisdiction of the Court; (d) has been substantially diminished in 2 value; or (e) has been commingled with other property that cannot be 3 divided without difficulty.

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TRACY L. WILKISON Attorney for the United States, Acting Under Authority Conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 515

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